



The very first day of the world and European ice-hockey championships in Finland produced the first sensation as last year's bronze medal winners and current favourites Czechoslovakia went down, 2-4, to the USSR, which had done fairly modestly in the previous tournaments. As it happens, the winners recently offered stiff resistance to the visiting many-time world and European titlists, the USSR. The latter had to struggle to win 3-2 and 5-2, and only clearly in line shape and ready to join the swarming attack.



USSR forward Igor Larionov threatening the Italian goal. Photo by TASS special correspondent Igor Utkin exclusively for MNI



West German star Erik Kühnhackl scoring against Czechoslovakia. Photo DPA-TASS

## A PROMISING START

The championship debutants, Italy, featuring former Canadian pros, for nearly half the game versus the Soviet Union kept their record unblemished, with goalie Koral taking much credit for that. The first period was a goalless draw, and only later the USSR changed into top gear scoring nine goals, and conceding two. Babinov and Gollkov netted two each, and Shalimov, Fetisov, Kozhevnikov, Makarov and Kapustin were responsible for the rest.

Local fans were looking forward to a successful performance by their team, strengthened by the addition of NHL players S. Nisalo and Kurri, but Finland went down to Canada, 2-9. The outcome is mainly indicative of Canada's strength who make no bones about their intention to make amends for their Cup Canada upset. They have the stron-

gest team of the past few years led by the biggest NHL star 21-year-old Gretzky. It was not for nothing that Alan Eagleson, managing director of the NHL players' association, claimed that the present Canadian team ranks with the Cup Canada team.

Sweden had to go flat out to beat the Americans, 4-2.

Alexander Maltsev, voted the attacker of the last year's championship (missing out on this year's championship due to a serious injury), believes the present tournament is noted by the absence of obvious outsiders and the teams' adherence to aggressive hockey.

When the issue went to the press on Friday, Canada met Czechoslovakia and Sweden challenged the USSR in Tampere. On April 17 the championship takes a break.

## Soviet assault on Mt Everest

Three groups of Soviet climbers, the first ever Soviet expedition to make an attempt on Mount Everest, are now busy gearing for the assault, at a height of nearly 8,000 m. Late last week they set up a third camp at 7,850 m above sea level.

At every step the climbers are faced with bad weather and the mountain's whips. High winds hamper the working out of the route, and climbers of the expedition often have to wait in their tents waiting for better weather. The three groups are in contact with each other when climbing or resting, incidentally, the weather varies at different altitudes—it may be calm at the base camp, though a storm may rage in the second camp.



A scene from the USSR-Argentina ascender. Photo AP-TASS

## Draw at Plait River

Defending world football champions Argentina have drawn with the USSR, 1-1, in Buenos Aires with goals from building Diego Maradona.

The hosts were very aggressive in the first half, but Soviet goalie Desayev was up to the mark. Forty-three minutes after the game started Desayev scored a goal from an excellent pass by Kempes, and though Desayev touched the ball it still stopped just into the net.

Twenty-four minutes into the second half Ogasanyan, assisted by Shengeliya, equalized with a header.

The game drew a 60,000-strong crowd.

## Avoiding fake tickets

World Soccer Cup tickets will go on sale in Spain on May 19. This has been officially announced by the Organizing Committee for this major event. The tickets to be sold inside the country will be supplemented by those which remain unsold abroad.

To preclude the sale of fake tickets the Organizing Committee has not yet announced where they will be sold. It is expected that they will be available near all the stadiums which will host the footballers of the world.

Ticket prices will vary from 100 pesetas for schoolchildren to 3,800 pesetas for adults.

## Santana names hopefuls

Following the quarterfinals in the national championship, Tel Santana, Brazil's soccer team chief coach, made known the list of 13 players for the June World Cup in Spain. All the Cup contestants can field 22 players each, and Santana told journalists that all the names would be announced on April 22 when the national championship had wound up.

Specialists were surprised at the list in the list such as Roberto, Vasco da Gama's centre, and goalie Lessa, who was with the Brazil team at the two previous championships. Santana added that though Roberto greatly disappointed him in a recent game against Czechoslovakia. Also missing from the list are popular Mauro Sergio, who plays for Sao Paulo, and Adelfo Manair's Relatino.

In their two last games in the run-up for the World Cup in Spain will take on Portugal in Soz on May 5 and Switzerland in Recife on May 19. They will come to Seville, which plays host to Group 6, on June 4.

## Borg gives in to rules

Celebrated Guillermo Vilas of Argentina has scored another triumph, winning a Monte Carlo Grand Prix which started off a series of major international summer contests in Europe. In the final Vilas, 29, beat his favorite Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 7-6, 6-3.

Renowned Bjorn Borg of Sweden, who had taken a five-month break from competitive tennis, had to enter the tournament's qualifying trials. Borg declared he would play in only seven of the ten Grand Prix tournaments which are required from leading tennis professionals. Though successful in the elimination matches, Borg had a quarterfinal upset by France's champion Yannick Noah, 1-6, 2-6.

## Olympic committees executive meets in session

A recent Rome meeting of the executive committee of the Association of the European National Olympic committees, presided over by organization chairman Franco Carraro, discussed specific proposals for stricter regulations to combat drug taking in sport, the holding of a seminar for the secretaries of the European Olympic Committees in Moscow on September 14-16, as well as a round-table discussion of violence in sport to be held in Monte Carlo, in September. A technical cooperation programme for 1983 was also considered.

## USSR COMES OUT ON TOP

The USSR has won the European diving cup in Britain, which drew 16 nations, with 378 points, ahead of the GDR, 337, and Italy, 314 points.

## YELENA TOMAS COMES FIRST

Experienced Soviet gymnast Yelena Tomas is the absolute winner of the "Art Rhythmic-22", an annual international tournament in rhythmic gymnastics. Prizes, offered by the Latvian Artists Union, were competed for by women gymnasts from Bulgaria, Italy, Cuba, Poland, France and the USSR.



Yelena Tomas. Photo by Boris Koulman

Tomas scored 37.55 points, receiving 9.55 points—the highest mark at the contest—for her exercise with the hoop. Mariela Spasova, Bulgaria, came second at only five-hundredths of a point behind, Tatyana Titova, USSR, was third.

By air — from Moscow

## The Lenin subbotnik

It has become traditional for everyone in this country to put in a day of voluntary, unpaid, work on the Lenin Communist subbotnik—which takes place on a Saturday, in honour of the birthday, on April 22nd, of Vladimir Lenin, the first Soviet head of state. This year, 150 million Soviet people look part in the subbotnik.

The money thus earned is spent on building medical establishments, schools, sanatoriums, and rest homes.

From the preliminary results received to date it appears that this year those taking part in the subbotnik produced more than 900 million roubles' worth of industrial goods.

## INFORMATION

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## Leonid BREZHNEV replies to a question from a 'Pravda' correspondent

Question: During a talk with journalists, President of the USA R. Reagan touched upon the question of a possible meeting with you in New York. These statements of his have given rise to contradictory comments.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Answer: Indeed, the President's statements left a rather vague impression.

As to the substance of the matter, in the Report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU I have already spoken about the benefit of an active dialogue with the United States at all levels, stressing especially that the decisive role is for meetings at the highest level. Today, too, we are in favour of such meetings. It is understandable that a meeting between the American President and myself must be well prepared and held in a proper way, and not in passing in connection with this or that international forum.

In more concrete terms, we are in favour of holding such a Soviet-American summit meeting which would be consistent with the high responsibility of our states for the world situation and would justify the hopes reposed in it.

Concerning the venue and time of a possible meeting with President Reagan I would say the following:

The meeting could take place in some third country, say Finland or Switzerland, with, of course, the preliminary consent of the corresponding government. An appropriate time, in my view, could be the autumn of this year, for instance, October.

This is my reply to the question put to me. As I see it, it is perfectly clear and definite.

## Indira GANDHI on India's foreign policy

Our relations with the Soviet Union have always been cordial and close. The USSR has always come to our aid in times that were difficult for us, said I. Gandhi in an interview to the "Al-Biday" newspaper. The Indian Prime Minister is in Saudi Arabia on an official visit.

In an interview reported by the PTI news agency the head of the Indian government said that for India there is no question as to the lawful character of the Afghan government. In Afghanistan, as in any other country, we recognize the government which is in power and maintain relations with it, said I. Gandhi noting that India has traditionally close ties with the people of Afghanistan.

Touching upon American-Indian relations, I. Gandhi spoke of the existence of differences in the positions of India and the USA. She confirmed India's desire to continue the dialogue with Pakistan in order to normalize the relations between the two states. My country and I personally would be very happy to achieve reconciliation with Pakistan and the gradual normalization of our relations, I. Gandhi stressed.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

① US industrial production, which has been steadily falling for the past eight months in a row, dropped by 0.5 per cent in March, according to the Department of Trade.

② FLO chairman Y. Arafat is to go to India late in May on an official visit.

③ In the first quarter of this year inflation in Israel reached 20.3 per cent, a big jump up on last year's figure.

④ The population of Latin America rose to 354,000,000 in 1981, according to the Inter-American Bank of Development.



In El Salvador heavy fighting is going on between detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and troops of the puppet junta. In the photo: a victim of a punitive operation. Photo AP-TASS

## RELAYS OF PEACE

Vienna. A "Hiroshima relay" is being held in Austria with the participation of representatives from the Japanese Peace Movement and survivors from the nuclear bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The relay, traveling via Graz, Linz, Wien, and Salzburg, will take in 12 cities in all. In each city, mass meetings in support of peace are being held. The relay progresses through the country under the slogans, "Hiroshima Should Not Be Repeated", "No to Euroshim", "No to Euroshim".

(Continued on page 2)

In the photo: a peace march in Britain.



## WARNKE SPEAKS OF MILITARY PARITY

Washington. It is a fact that at present there exists a parity of military forces between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration is already to achieve strategic superiority will never be a success, said Paul Warnke, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(Continued on page 2)

## WASHINGTON AND THE FALKLAND CRISIS

Though Washington has publicly announced its neutrality in the conflict between the British and Argentina, it is not denying with all manner of help, ranging from weather forecasts to intelligence on the location of the Argentine armed forces. The British Navy and Air Force are being offered the use of the American base on the Ascension Island. When the British naval armada had put out to sea headed

for the South Atlantic the Pentagon intelligence said, "only" services were immediately forthcoming with all manner of help, ranging from weather forecasts to intelligence on the location of the Argentine armed forces. The British Navy and Air Force are being offered the use of the American base on the Ascension Island. When the British naval armada had put out to sea headed

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Handwritten text: "The first concrete has been laid in the foundation of the country's largest blast furnace at Cherepovets. The new high-capacity blast furnace, to be 102 metres high and 40 metres in diameter, will produce up to 4.5 million tonnes of cast iron every year. Its first stage, catering for 3.5 million tonnes, should already be in operation by 1984."



## BONN PLAYING UP TO WASHINGTON

Bonn. The intergovernmental agreement between the FRG and the USA which was signed recently in Bonn, is the most important military-political document to have made an appearance since the FRG entered NATO in 1955. It envisages the continued militarization of the FRG and the use of its territory for aggression against other states.

Under the terms of the agreement, America gets the right, in times of crisis or war, to move its troops to its ground and air forces in West Germany. Provision is also made for agreement for the transfer to the FRG, in the shortest possible time, of six

new American armour and motorized divisions, as well as paratrooper units.

Political analysts point out that the signing of the document is more than just a demonstration of an unwillingness to contribute towards military detente in Europe. It is an open avowal of Bonn's support for military plans, which have aroused widespread disaffection and have resulted in a mass anti-war movement in Europe, West Germany included.

As the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" put it, the FRG is in a certain sense acting as a henchman to America, the international policeman.

## Angola: TASK OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Luanda. The People's Republic of Angola has chosen to build a socialist society as the only possible way of freeing the country from backwardness, and of improving the life of the Angolan people, said José Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA—Party of Labour, and President of the People's Republic of Angola, speaking at a reception in honour of António Romão Eanes, President of Portugal, dos Santos stressed that the main tasks of national recon-

struction were subordinated to two main aims—the building of socialism.

The president of the PRA noted that racist South Africa, aided by the Western partners, is pursuing a militarist course in the south of Africa, building its military power and trying to put obstacles in the way of Namibia's independence. It expresses the desire for freedom among the African majority in South Africa as well as stabilizes the situation in the "frontline" states.

## MPs' APPEAL

Lagos. The spring session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, recently held here, adopted a resolution entitled "The Annihilation of the Golan Heights and its Consequences for International Peace", based on a draft prepared by a group of Arab countries. The Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the Golan Heights, the document reads, is a continuation of expansionist Israeli policy and poses a new threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the entire world.

## DRAFT LAW OF THE SEA UNDER DISCUSSION

New York. At the UN Headquarters, meetings continue of the Conference on the Law of the Sea. Having ended consultations, the delegates have started to discuss amendments to a com-

prehensive international convention on the Law of the Sea whose text has been compiled for the past eight years by diplomats and international experts from more than 150 countries.



Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Warnke speaks of military parity

(Continued from page 1)

Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, Warnke leveled scathing criticism at the obstructionist and demagogic posture taken by the Reagan administration as regards the proposal to freeze and subsequently reduce the Soviet and American nuclear arsenals. He pointed out that he could find no substantiation for State Secretary Haig's assertion that the freezing of armaments would benefit the Soviet Union.

Over the past ten years, he continued, we have supplemented our nuclear forces by three new warheads each day. All the three components of our strategic triad have been modernized. Since 1970, we have deployed more than 500 "Midgetman-3" intercontinental ballistic missiles, each with individually targeted warheads. More than 300 such missiles have been fitted up with increasingly powerful and accurate MK-12A warheads. Over the past decade we have also re-equipped most of our submarine, replacing Polaris mis-

siles with Poseidons, each of which has approximately ten warheads. In this way, the number of warheads carried by the submarines has grown from 500 to nearly five thousand.

By the end of the decade, we began to trim ten of these submarines with the new "Trident-1" nuclear missiles which have a much greater accuracy and a longer range. We have equipped our B-52 bombers with more than 1,000 missiles.

Warnke spoke out in favour of the United States and its allies following the policy of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons.

From my experience of negotiation with Soviet officials, I can say that we should not expect any unilateral concessions. Having studied for many years the problems of the strategic nuclear balance, I can state that the Soviet Union is not ahead of us, nor is there any "Soviet superiority margin".

spent on American cruise missiles and the Trident nuclear submarine system have not just gone down the drain.

As it seems closer to the islands, the British armada undertakes practice shootings, with the aim of breaching its opponent. Incidentally the missiles used in the process cost 10,000 pounds apiece. 20,000,000 pounds worth of fuel will be consumed by the 40-odd ships on their 12,000 kilometre voyage.

MP William Hamilton asked the prime minister whether she had any idea of the cost of the venture — 100,000,000 pounds! 500,000,000! 1,000 million!

Mrs Thatcher's reply was as follows: — Britain's reputation is at stake. We cannot treat such a thing from the point of view of its cost.

In other words the British fleet is clinging to the past and not to the future interests of its colonial possessions.

## DUEL BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PEKING

And so the American-Chinese quarrel over Taiwan has reached its final stage—a "duel". It will take place some time in mid-May (the final date by which Congress has to present its reply to President Reagan's nomination on his decision to sell spare parts for airplanes costing 60 million dollars to Taipei) or maybe before.

Despite Washington's right as senior partner, to shoot first, the duellists try to keep to the rules of bygone times. Including the presence of seconds. Strange as it may seem, both parties have chosen the same second — Tokyo.

Reagan put his request to Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sakuruchi, during the latter's visit to the United States. The Chinese request was broached at talks between Liao Chengzhi, Deputy Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives, and a Japanese delegation of newspaper publishers and editors.

Washington suggests that the Japanese should threaten wayward Peking with economic sanctions, while the latter hints that American obstinacy may ruin plans for building the "strategic Washington-Tokyo-Peking triangle".

But neither of the parties suggested that perhaps they should not be allowed to backslide into a duel. Backward steps of this sort would mean the giving-up of the "two Chinas" policy for one, and of the sovereign rights policy for Taiwan for the other.

Thus the interest in Japanese diplomats as seconds. Or rather in those ready to "deflate" the other side on the Taiwan issue.

Igor DANILIN

## RELAYS OF PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

Rome. The collection of signatures to a petition demanding that a stop be put to the construction of a major American nuclear base, the biggest in Western Europe, at Comiso on the island of Sicily, is progressing at a brisk pace. In two days 10 thousand people signed the petition in Palermo, the island's administrative capital. Among the signatories are trade unionists, scientists, people in culture and workers from local industry.

Malsuk. A brightly decorated train which set off from Helsinki in support of the initiative put forward by Urho Kekkonen that a nuclear-free zone be set up in the north of Europe. There are over a hundred passengers—writers, artists, film makers, musicians, and actors on board the "peace train". Bearing the slogan, "Make Northern Europe the Indo Nuclear-Free Zone", the train will cover three thousand kilometres in less than a week, stopping at 14 cities where discussions, film shows, exhibitions, and theatrical performances are to be held.

## WASHINGTON AND THE FALKLAND CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

lend, the newspaper points out. In the longer term, the Reagan administration is hoping that the conflict might help boost the American presence in the South Atlantic, in particular, to set up a big military base in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The TASS views Washington's mediating role in the conflict



This photo was taken during military exercises to Europe. American soldiers "are rehearsing" chemical warfare. As the Pentagon says, chemical weapons must be used primarily in Europe, and hence its intention to deploy chemical weapons in Western Europe. In this part of the globe too a battle field and a gas chamber.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

559,900 million yen have been spent by Japan's National Defence Agency to buy military equipment in the 1981 fiscal year which expired March 31.

219,734 road accidents were registered in France in 1980, mostly because of speeding. 12,438 persons were killed, 334,289 injured, 90,473 of them heavily.

Beginning October 1, Panama raised the toll for Panamax ships by 9.8 per cent.

A deposit of high-quality oil has been discovered in South Yemen 150 km from Aden.

Heads of African states are to meet in Lagos on April 22 to discuss the situation in Western Sahara and Chad.

Egypt and France will jointly take part in the salvage of the Italian ship which sank on August 1, 1978 off Alexandria.

## A PROGRAMME TO MILITARIZE SPACE

Washington. The General Accounting Office of the American Congress has drawn up a secret report which, according to the "Baltimore Sun" newspaper, proposes to deploy in space a whole cluster of platforms carrying laser weapons.

In the current fiscal year 341 million dollars were earmarked for a large-scale programme for the development and deployment of laser weapons. In the next fiscal year, this sum is to go up by 43 million dollars, while the whole programme will cost 5,000 million dollars.

According to "Aviation Week and Space Technology", the Pentagon is considering a proposal to set up special aerospace forces and an operating laser group at the US Department of Defense.



(photo) is also a version of the electronic language translators developed for travellers several years ago. "Walshes are the only information equipment that people can wear on their bodies without feeling uncomfortable," explains Norihiko Yoshida of Casio.

The Walking Dictionary tells time, dates and days of the week for all the world's time zones. It also beeps as an alarm and ticks off seconds as a stopwatch. For translations, there are two additional push-button controls. One calls up words and phrases in alphabetical order on a liquid-crystal display screen. With the press of a second button, the translation appears.

## WATER-LOVING WOOD FIBERS

A pure, pasty chemical made of thick cellulose fibers from

## Science and technology

### TIMELY TRANSLATIONS

The second stage in the development of many innovative gadgets seems to involve adapting them to wristwatches. One example is the Walking Dictionary by Casio Computer Co. Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan. This digital watch

wood can be used as an inexpensive base for a wide variety of products including food, pharmaceuticals, paints and labrets. IT Royce, of Stamford, Conn., a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., is offering manufacturing licenses for a technique the company has perfected to make commercial quantities of MFC—micro-fibrillated cellulose. According to the developer the surface area of the woody cellulose fibers can be greatly expanded without changing the chemistry of the fibers. The result is a useless, colorless material with a great affinity for water that is about one-third the cost of other such thickening agents.

MFC can be used in foods as a moisture retainer or a noncaloric extender. It can also be used as an oilless base for cosmetic creams or as a thickener for water-based paints. In fabrics, MFC serves as a biodegradable replacement for acrylic binders.

### A COMPUTER SMALLER THAN ANT

Recently British advertising agencies announced a new wonder of the electronic industry—the world's smallest computer, whose memory contains 64,000 bits.

In the photo: the computer and its as ordinary forest ant.

Photo from the "Paralel" magazine (Bulgaria)

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### EEC: A DEAD-END OF CONTRADICTIONS

Financial troubles, declining production in major industries and almost 11,000,000 unemployed, such are the grim facts which greet the 25th anniversary of the European Economic Community, writes V. Potapov in PRAVDA.

After 25 years of propaganda efforts aimed at portraying the "advantages" of bourgeois integration, the community faces massive dissatisfaction from the peoples of the EEC countries. A dissatisfaction that is making itself felt not only among working people but also increasingly among the petty and middle bourgeoisie. The latter view the EEC as an increasingly obvious mechanism in service the domination of big capital and the expansion of the most powerful European monopolies in the world; on the other hand, the community's inability to curb the crises or to maintain social peace clearly eroding the viability of the "united Europe" slogan.

It was not for nothing that 52 per cent of those polled in last February's referendum in Greenland favoured a withdrawal from the Common Market, a result which produced quite a stir in EEC quarters. The Greek government has also aired its dissatisfaction with the Common Market, and there is talk of a withdrawal from the community by the British Labour Party, Potapov emphasises.

### VIENNA TALKS: THE BALL IS IN WESTERN COURT

The recent 26th round of the Vienna talks was highlighted by initiatives from the socialist countries, writes Yu. Shibirsky in IZVESTIA. These nations tabled a draft agreement on mutual cutbacks in armed forces and armaments and corresponding measures in Control Empire of the East stage.

Emphasizing that as yet there has been no reply from the Western delegations, the author argues that the West has an option whatever in short businesslike discussion of the draft, which takes into account proposals made in the course of deliberations by both sides. This is quite clear from a careful reading of the draft itself.

A question is in order: what motivates the West's intransigence since at the talks Shibirsky points out that the main stumbling block is the line taken by the NATO countries, and primarily the USA towards boosting the arms race and achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies. It is this line, Shibirsky continues which was responsible for the lack of agreement on a final document at the Madrid conference, that lies in the way of the Geneva nuclear arms limitation talks. And it is this very line that causes Western delegates at the Vienna talks to take so much time to respond to new initiatives from socialist countries, Shibirsky emphasises.

### RISKY GAME

Neither Peking, nor Washington now deny that if there is any movement in their bilateral relations, it is mostly in the military-political area, writes Yuri Lugov in the KRSNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

The White House has already approved 500 licenses for the sale to China of a wide range of military technology, equipment and weapons, Lugov emphasises. The two countries regularly exchange intelligence, especially on the situation in South-East and South-West Asia, and their military experts exchange visits. Next in line is a discussion of military planning and the transfer to China of military training know-how and military technology. The key, used by the Peking leaders to open the door to the US arsenal, is the two countries' "close and not identical coincidence of goals", as State Secretary A. Haig put it during his June 1981 Peking visit. In plain language this means the two nations' mutual hostility to decline and their reliance on escalating the arms race in order to further complicate the international situation.

### PEACE AMERICAN STYLE

Reflecting on the notoriously amiable statement by US State Secretary A. Haig that there are things more important than peace, one is inevitably reminded of the wise words of Erasmus, the celebrated humanist, that most people hate war, writes Professor Yu. Tyomkin, Dr of Sc (History), in KOM-SOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Regrettably, the above mentioned Haig statement, is no chance reflection dropped in the heat of a debate. Under the name of "peace American style" America has embarked on an unprecedented arms programme costing 1,500,000 million dollars over five years.

While the military machine is "flexing its muscles", Tyomkin points out, experts in "psychological warfare" are searching for more effective ways of advancing the "American peace concept", by pointing to the "Soviet military threat" and to "Moscow plays" to justify the endlessly spiralling expenditure on arms.

### Pedal and snap your way to long life

French and Dutch scientists assert that a man making use of their advice could prolong his life by seven and a half years. The French recommend that photography should be taken up. Amateur photographers live two and a half years longer than the rest of us. According to Dutch doctors, bicyclists add an extra five years on to their lives. Photography, they state, keeps people from everyday worries and calms their nerves in stress situations. The bicycle means movement and this is always useful.

For some two years now one has been aware that the painting, "Annunciation", displayed in the Louvre and ascribed to 14th-century Italian artist Jacopo del Casentino, was stolen in 1973 from a private collection in Milan.

Only after the painting was officially included in the catalogue of the Louvre art objects did Italy demand that it be returned to its owners.

lost copy of the "Marsellaise", though no one had ever seen it. Now, half a century later, the manuscript has come to light in Paris.

Stolen masterpiece

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## Round the Soviet Union

● THE EXPERIENCE OF SOVIET RIVERMEN IN ORGANIZING FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION IS BEING STUDIED BY 14 AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND MADAGASCAR. They have just started courses at the Leningrad Institute of Water Transport under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. The courses' programme includes lectures in economics and the management of river transportation services, as well as familiarization with the activities of shipping lines in the south-west of the USSR, the Baltic republics, and the Volga basin.

● THE CONCRETE SMOKE-STACK OF THE EKIBASTUZ-1 THERMAL POWER STATION IN KAZAKHSTAN HAS GONE UP TO A RECORD HEIGHT OF 330 METRES. This is the only such giant structure of the Soviet thermal stations.

● THE GORKY MOTORWORKS HAS PRODUCED ITS FIRST EXPERIMENTAL BATCH OF LORRIES WHICH RUN ON INEXPENSIVE CONDENSED NATURAL GAS. A look at this gas enables the lorry to travel for up to four hundred kilometres. Soon, the Gorky works will embark on the full-scale production of gas-fuelled lorries.

● THE PLANTING OF CONIFEROUS FORESTS ON A MASSIVE SCALE HAS BEGUN ON THE SLOPES OF THE MOUNTAIN TIAN SHAN. The seedling used are those of the ancient Tian Shan fir, a plant which is known for its fast growth and is under protection in mountain forests. This spring, the area planted with forests of fir trees in Kazakhstan is to increase by about a thousand hectares.

● A FORESTRY ENGINEERING FACTORY HAS GONE INTO OPERATION IN THE BASHKIRIAN CITY OF UCHALY. It produces knot-cutting machines. The first batch of these machines has been dispatched to woodcutters in the Ural region.

● NEW VINEYARDS ARE BEING PLANTED IN THE SHIRVAN-STEPPE GRAPES HAVE BEEN LAID OUT IN THE SHIRVAN STEPPE IN AZERBAIJAN. This variety of grape has a highest sugar content of 30 per cent. The new vineyards will cover an area of 20,000 hectares.

There are 1,300,000 research workers in the USSR, making up one-tenth of the world scientific community. Thousands of research institutes and design organizations are studying the most important problems in modern science and technology. Around five per cent of the national income is spent on research and development. 22,000 million roubles were set aside for these goals in 1981.

The successes of Soviet scientists in space exploration are well known. It is carried out by spacecraft and ground facilities. Over the past few years alone the country has put into operation a series of unique astronomical instruments, for instance, a telescope in the Northern Caucasus with a mirror six metres in diameter, the RATAN-600 radio telescope and the Baksan neutrino observatory. Advanced technology has considerably expanded the possibilities of neutrino astrophysics.



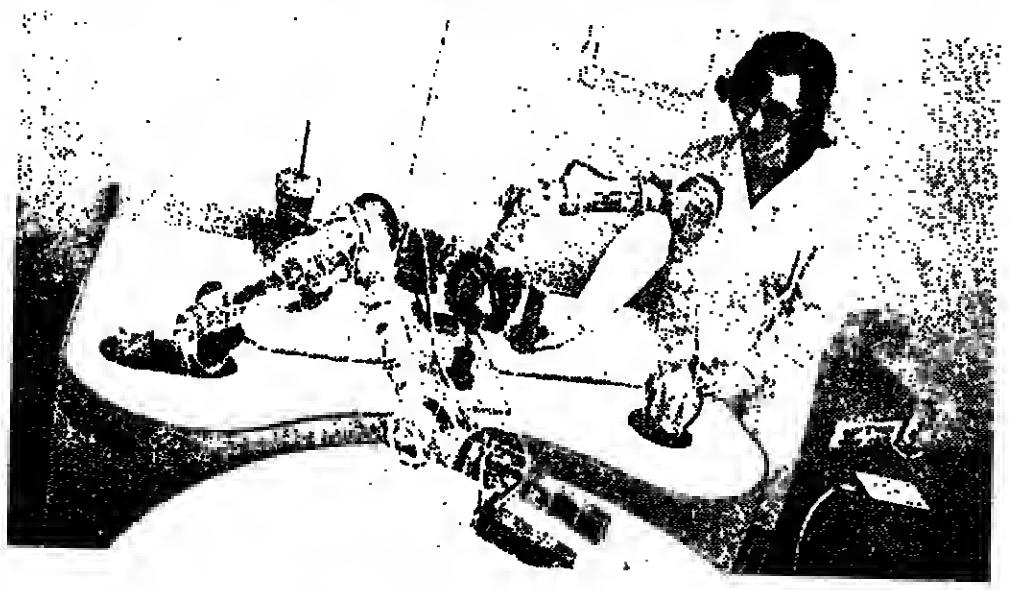
## SCIENCE IN QUEST OF NEW DISCOVERIES

and the physics of space rays. The results of this research are important both for fundamental sciences and for improving radio communications and the safety of space missions.

This is a new high-performance astronomical system for photographing celestial bodies which was assembled at the Gorky Motor Works.

astronomical observatory of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences.

Robot technology has been rapidly expanded in the past few years. First generation robots can perform a simple set of routine operations. Second generation robots, built under development and in use, have certain sensing abilities. Such robots can perform more complex operations. Finally, third generation, or smart robots, will fully replace the human operator, especially in exhausting and hazardous operations. The third generation robot you see in the photo was designed at the Leningrad Polytechnic.



## GAS PRODUCED THROUGH EJECTION

The daily yield of the Mesoyakha gas deposit in the Taymyr has risen by a million cubic metres, enough to generate power for the lighting needs of the city of Norilsk throughout the entire period of the Polar night there.

The once renowned deposit declined at one time due to falling pressure in its layers, and this was shut down even though retaining half its capacity. Production was restarted with the construction of an ejector station.

The method of ejection — pumping oil of gases or liquids using the energy of a more powerful source — has been known for quite a while now. Experts suggested using the Yuzhno-Sulenskiy deposit, to that end, expecting to extract 10 per cent of the Mesoyakha gas.

## FILM RECYCLING COMPLEX

A technological complex has been built in the Ukraine for the granulation of used polyethylene films. The granulated film is used for the production of lightweight and durable piping and spares for cars and agricultural machinery. Recycled polyethylene and other plastics are qualitatively similar to the primary materials, but by far cheaper.

## WESTERN SIBERIA UNDERGROUND RESOURCES

A new gas-yielding layer at the Zapol'yarny gas condensate field has been discovered at a depth of 3,300 metres by the Tyumen geologists in Western Siberia. Such depth has been reached for the first time.

Densities of oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Tyumen Region. But geologists are of the opinion that its levels are a lot of secrets so far. The deposit's structure is now known to a depth of about 3,000 metres. What is hidden below will be discovered after deeper boreholes have been drilled. Twenty such drillings are planned for the current year alone. One of them — 1,800 metres deep — is to be made at the Zapol'yarny field.

tion towers, and 1,800 lire engines. In summer, forest and game wardens keep a round-the-clock watch. Forests under the care of local schools play an important part in forestry protection in some regions.

Eighty per cent of the forests in the Russian Federation. At first alert these professionally trained fire-fighting squads are ready to take to the air. Last year, these squads as well as paratroopers put out 5,500 fires, mostly just after they had started.

Six hundred planes and helicopters keep watch over the forests. Civil aviation is of great help to the firefighters. They radio and provide information on any new outbreaks of forest fire. This facilitates early fire detection and helps reveal the causes as well as those responsible.

## KAVERIN'S NEW NOVEL

The SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper carries an interview with Veniamin Kaverin. This noted Soviet writer, who has turned 80, is at present at work on a new novel, entitled "A Small Novel With Prologue and Epilogue". What does the writer consider to be the most important feature in his new work? Russian literature has always been a textbook of life, posing to writers serious moral tasks before the reader, says Kaverin. I have set myself just such a task. I am worried by some features typical of a certain section of modern youth, Kaverin stresses. Please note that I am not referring to all of our youth, but to a definite segment, he adds. The features I am worried about are egotism, a heightened attention to oneself and a corresponding diminution in one's concern for others, a certain coldness and even ruthlessness towards people. It is against such traits, says the writer, that I wish to raise my voice.

## FOREST FIRE-FIGHTING

The system for forest protection in this country is both flexible, technically well equipped and operates smoothly, writes the RFSR Minister of Forestry in IZVESTIA. There is an effective ground observation system. The Russian Federation has more than two thousand fire and chemical stations, as many observa-

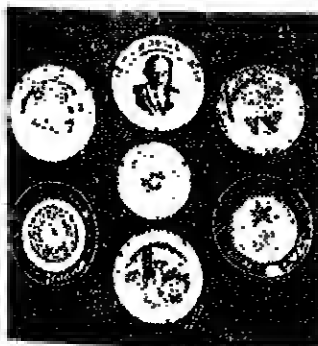
## Places to visit



## New museum for Moscow

The palatial mansion, at 3 Deglaskaya Street, built at the turn of the 19th century, is the work of the well-known Russian architect, Mikhail Kazakov. A short while ago, this palace was turned into "The All-Union Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art".

This is the first museum of its kind in the USSR. Over 2,500 items of everyday life giving an indication of the life-styles of our forefathers are on view. The names of the different sections — "Ceramics and Rugs", "Tapestries", "Lace", "China", "Embroidery", "Cloth", "Weaving", "Ceramics", "Woodwork" and "Metal" provide an idea of the range of the collections. The museum esters for a wide range of tastes: some spend hours examining delicate



Vologda lace, while others admire the Khokhloma lacquer work. The exhibition illustrates the history of the applied arts in Russia in articles made of wood, clay and metal.

A close look reveals that the exhibits are strikingly distinctive, even though some were made by people living in adjoining houses. Yet, all are united in the ingenuity and life-enhancing qualities of their design.

## Science and technology

## HOW BIRDS KEEP ALIVE IN LOW TEMPERATURES

Why don't birds freeze in sub-Arctic conditions when the thermometer frequently descends to 50 or 60 degrees below zero? The answer to this question has been provided by Alexander Andreyev, a young researcher of the Institute of the Biological Problems of the North who has carried out experiments in the upper reaches of the Kolyma River.

By attaching minute radio transmitters to birds' wings, he obtained information on the length of time birds spend in snow holes, seeking protection from frosty frosts, and on the energy they spend on heating frozen alder catkins which they

stuff into their gullets. It has been established in this way that within certain limits, the birds can even bring down their body temperatures, reducing at the same time the energy they exert on keeping vital processes going. Birds are thus able to keep going on minimal food supplies even during severe spells of cold.

## EXERCISE BICYCLE FOR USE IN THE HOME

An exercise bicycle designed at Kharkov University will enable people of different ages to keep fit throughout the year. The new gadget will be produced by the Gorkovskiy Engineering Factory. The device simulates cycling on any terrain. It is distinguished from other such models by the fact that the biker can tailor the load to his or her abilities by using a step switch. The exercise bicycle is equipped with meters for "speed" and "mileage". Physiologists say that half hour daily sessions will improve the cardiovascular system.

## VIEWPOINT

## INTOURIST ROUTES FOR 1982



Sargol NIKITIN, head of the state Foreign Tourist Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers

Over several years the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries have become a major tourist region. They account for over 30 per cent of world and over 40 per cent of European tourist exchange.

Foreign tourism in the USSR has expanded at higher rates than the world average. Between 1961 and 1981 world tourism grew by about four times, while in the Soviet Union there was a sixfold increase over the same period. In 1981, five million tourists visited our country and ten million Soviet citizens travelled abroad.

The socialist countries account for 10 per cent of all the Soviet Union's tourist exchange, which is to grow by another 20-25 per cent by 1985.

Tourism also between the USSR and Finland, France, the FRG, Italy and most other West European countries are developing successfully. During the 1980s we shall continue to sign agreements on tourist exchange with these countries covering a two to five year period.

Intourist now cooperates with about 700 travelling agencies in more than 100 countries of the world.

From the 1980s, there has been a fast expansion in the network of modern intourist hotels in the USSR. While in 1964 intourist could only cater for five thousand people at a time, this year it will cater for over 53 thousand people in more than one hundred hotels, motels and camping sites. This year alone we have opened new hotels in Vilnius, Lvov, Vorkuta and Khabarovsk, as well as the Dagestan hotel complex in Baki.

Foreign tourists visiting the USSR in 1982, the year that this country is celebrating the 60th anniversary since the formation of the USSR, will be offered a wide range of new routes and programmes. These include 23 special anniversary itineraries including the largest tourist centres in the USSR and the capitals of all the 15 constituent republics.

As in many other countries World Tourism Day will be marked in the USSR on September 27, 1982, for the third time. In this country it will be given the motto "Welcome guests — hospitable hosts". The traditional hospitality of the Soviet people awaits millions of visitors from abroad in the new tourist season.

## TULA'S FAIRY-TALE PLAYGROUNDS

"A fairy tale", "The fairy-tale castle", "Miracle Workers from the Fairytale City", "As the Fairy Will" — such are the names of children's playgrounds in Tula, built by students from the Polytechnical Institute. The student building team has been christened "Karlson" after the hero of the tale by Swedish writer Astrid Lindgren. This tale is greatly loved by Soviet children and its hero is therefore extremely popular.

Like its fairy-tale namesake, the Karlson team loves to make presents to children. Wasteland



is transformed into playgrounds arranged with great care and invention: fortresses, towers, walls, guns, sculptures of children's favourite fairy-tale characters, as well as generous sports facilities are features of these playgrounds.

The students are responsible for every single item. From the original design to the carving of the wooden sculptures themselves. Orders for such very popular playgrounds are pouring into the town's building and repair enterprises which also finance the projects. Summer is still far away but the Karlson team is already hard at work preparing for it.

All those who wish to help are welcome. The only requirements asked for are the ability to handle an axe and a chisel provided they are feasible. The most daring proposals are accepted. The students take care to make all the playgrounds children.

Alevina LEVINA  
Photos by Vitaly Maslov and Volody Alexandrov



## Medieval ruins in the Caucasus

Remains of a medieval Christian church have been found by a group of Georgian and Daghestan archaeologists near the village of Khundzakh in Daghestan. Built at a height of 2,500 metres above sea level, it was made out of stone blocks and covered with glazed tiles. Its stone carvings present a blend of traditional Georgian patterns and local Avar designs. The preserved stone plates inscribed in the old

Georgian and Avar languages testify to close ties between the two neighbouring peoples and other peoples of the Northern Caucasus and Georgia in the 10th century A.D.

The church is not the only joint finding of the Georgian and Daghestan archaeologists. They have already identified many other monuments of material culture: churches, Georgian manuscripts, wall paintings, etc.

## How many deer are there in the taiga?

The answer to this question was recently provided by members of an expedition from the Maritime Agriculture Institute, who were the first people to count the punctate deer in the Maritime Territory.

The Maritime Territory is the only natural habitat of this rare species which has been entered into the USSR Red Data Book. Over recent years the herd has

increased to reach 3,500 head of deer. This has been achieved by a ban on hunting and by winter feeding.

Characteristic of the breed is their loyalty to their habitat. To avoid the danger of an excessive concentration of deer in protected areas, environmentalists have recommended that some be moved to other districts.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ENERGY FROM KAZAKHSTAN

Ekbastuz in Kazakhstan is the centre of a new fuel and energy complex, writes PRAVDA. It is planned to set up four thermal power stations rated at four million kilowatts each in this area.

This is the first time that an energy complex of this magnitude has been set up in our country.

At Power Station No. 1, four out of eight blocks are already generating electricity. The construction is in progress at Power Station No. 2.

From Ekbastuz, electricity will be supplied to the centre of our country, to the Urals, to Siberia, to Altai and to the south of Kazakhstan. A 500 kV power transmission line is being built in Turk Ekbastuz with Barmul. In the current five-year plan period a 1,150 kV AC power transmission line from Ekbastuz to the Urals will go into operation, as well as the first stages of a 1,500 kV DC power transmission line, linking Ekbastuz to the centre of our country.

This is the first superpower DC transmission line to be built in this country. The advantage of the latter over the AC power transmission lines is that they lose less electricity.

## ECONOMIC INTERACTION IN THE USSR

The Soviet Union is a multinational socialist state, comprising 53 national-state formations. The economy of each formation makes it complete and inextricably part of the country's single economic complex, writes the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE magazine.

Within the framework of a single economic complex each national republic, each region closely interacts with one another. For instance, within the framework of inter-republican division and cooperation of labour, the Ukraine provides other republics with over a half of its output of rolled metals, 20 per cent of its coal, various machinery, equipment and consumer goods. It receives in exchange a large quantity of products from other republics, enabling it to meet 50 per cent of its requirements in oil products, timber, and non-ferrous metals, 20-25 per cent in the products of the chemical and light industries.

Byelorus produces approximately half the nitrogen production of potassium fertilizer, one-sixth of all the tractors produced in our country, one-seventh of all the loaves, as well as many other products consumed in large measure outside the republic. The republic also produces about roughly seven per cent of the national production of milk, nearly six per cent of its meat, 17 per cent of its potatoes and 24 per cent of the nationwide production of flax fibre. In exchange, Byelorus receives various machines and machine-tools from Moscow and Leningrad; wheat—from the Urals and the Ukraine; coal—from Khabarovsk and Kamchatka; oil from Siberia and Azerbaijan; and cotton—from Uzbekistan. Such inter-republican is typical of the economic relations existing between all the Union republics, the paper concludes.

## FOREST FIRE-FIGHTING

The system for forest protection in this country is both flexible, technically well equipped and operates smoothly, writes the RFSR Minister of Forestry in IZVESTIA. There is an effective ground observation system. The Russian Federation has more than two thousand fire and chemical stations, as many observa-



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Vladimir KONKIN



Popularity came to Konkina on the day that Soviet TV began to show the serial, "How the Steel Was Tempered", based on Nikolai Ostrovsky's novel of the same name. Vladimir Konkina, an up and coming actor with the Kharkov Youth Theatre, was cast in the leading role of Pavel Korchagin.

Ostrovsky's novel which deals with the beginning of the 20th century—the Revolution, Civil War and economic dislocation—is more than just a talented and romantic illustration of a great time. It is in large measure an autobiography and also deals with tragic episodes in the life of its author. Ostrovsky's war wounds made him into a bed-ridden invalid. Condemned by a fatal illness to immobility and blindness, the young man never gave up his struggle, dictating a novel to his wife and friends, whose hero, Pavel Korchagin, is as relevant to our times as he was to the period in which the book refers.

The last episode of the series focused on Korchagin's battle with fate, and this was magnably Konkina's most arduous test: in fact he had to play two persons—Korchagin and Ostrovsky—rolled into one. The evolution of the idea of the heroic had its beginnings in the legend of Men, and this is exactly what makes the screen adaptation so relevant to our day.

The actor's popularity mounted as the serial progressed; by the end he was receiving letters from all over the country and from abroad (from those countries where the serial was shown), asking for information about himself.

Konkina was brought up in the old Russian town of Saratov on the Volga, where he went to drama school and later joined the Kharkov Youth Theatre.

Normally I play positive characters, says Konkina, this is probably more difficult than acting negative roles—evil is more obvious than good. In the positive parts that I play, I sometimes have to grapple with stereotypes and bombast, and therefore I feel it my duty in each new role to create new revolutions within myself as it were.

In 1979 Konkina was invited to join Moscow's Yermolova Theatre where he plays the college student Vladimir Ulyanov who later won universal acclaim as Lenin.

This is a play about young people and for young people. We were keen to achieve an authentic recreation of the events of a hundred years ago in order to help people better understand the present. I regard my new role as being particularly important and believe there is still a lot of room for improvement in it, Konkina emphasized.

Vovgeny GLOVANI

### FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of paintings by Roerich father and son has opened at the Plo Arts Museum in Petrozavodsk (Kare-

lia). On display are 900 paintings from a series dedicated to Ancient Rus, to the Himalayas and India. Especially interested in the exhibition are visitors from Petrozavodsk itself, for Nikolai Roerich began his artistic career in Karelia. The exhibition has previously been on

view in a number of other places in this country.

Guest performances. The Borodino Quartet is giving concerts in Canada. Over 35 years the Quartet has been on more than a hundred tours abroad. Its Canada tour will continue for a whole month.

## TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION SOON

The 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition is approaching. The USSR Ministry of Culture office in Moscow which deals with international and national competitions and cultural programmes is receiving applications from all parts of the world. This year's competition is one of the leading musical events in the world. Applications have been already sent by a record-high of 40 countries.

The novices will be musicians from Iraq, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, the Philippines and Jamaica.

The Competition will take place June 10 through July 10 in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire (piano and violin) and at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (cello and solo singing). The chairman of the jury panel has been announced: Irina Arkhipova, Leonid Kogan, Otar Taktakishvili and Danil Shafran.

The Soviet Union will be represented by 10 musicians and singers, eight of which come from Moscow.

The work is dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Georgi Traaty by which Georgia and Russia became eternal friends. Taktakishvili has also composed a new version of the symphonic poem "Mtsyri", based on the verse of another great poet Mikhail Lermontov—in honour of the anniversary.

## PUSHKIN IN MUSIC

A new vocal cycle by Georgian composer Otar Taktakishvili is based on Pushkin's poetry, in particular on his poems "The Winter Road", "On Georgian Hills", "At the Fountain of Bakhchisaray Palace".

My cycle, says Taktakishvili, is a tribute of deep respect for the poet who loved our land and was many times inspired by Georgian motifs.

Art lovers in this country have already had a chance to familiarize themselves with works by Giuseppe Gambino, an Italian graphic artist, at several exhibitions of contemporary Italian art held in Moscow and Leningrad.

The one-man exhibition of Gambino's works now on show at Moscow Friendship House provides a comprehensive insight into the artist's rich professional technique and personality.

If you look at any one of his 90 works—mainly portraits and landscapes—you would immediately recognize the artist's Sicilian origin.

The exhibition is a new contribution to the promotion of cultural links between the USSR and Italy. Much credit for this goes to the wide-ranging activities of the USSR-Italy and Italy-USSR Friendship societies.

Club vs Yeravan Ararat, 7 p.m.

The clubs met 42 times in the national championships, each scoring 16 wins and ten games drawn.

Occasional precipitation, cool to Moscow, city and region. Night temperature of -4° to +1°C; and +7° to +11°C during the daytime.

A temperature of plus 23°C, a record high for this period, was recorded in Moscow on April 23, 1980, while on April 22, 1980, the temperatures dropped to a record low of minus 11°C.

Transport hours. Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Tram 530 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Tram 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.

Communal cabs (over 40 routes in this city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

# BUSINESS



This receiver-transmitter atmospheric communication station in Tajikistan, 2,300 m high up in the mountains, reliably maintains links between the USSR and India.

## NAVIGATION SEASON OPENS ON BLACK SEA COAST

The passenger ferries and sea terminals along the Black Sea coast are all ready to receive the foreign tourists who are expected to arrive by ship this year. The navigation season opened with the arrival of the Bulgarian pleasure cruises the "Georgi Kirkov" and the "Dimitri Blagoyev" which brought a large group of workers from Bulgaria to Odessa. Another Bulgarian ship which makes regular calls at Black Sea ports is the "Vasil Kolarov". The three ships have reserved berths for the whole of the spring and summer season.

Black Sea ports will also be visited by the "Volkerfoudschaff" carrying tourists from the GDR. Apart from these steamers from the socialist countries, tourists will be conveyed to the Black Sea resorts by "The Royal Viking Star" and the "Vistafjord" from Norway; the "Okeanos" and the "Golden Odyssey" from Greece. The "Asio" pleasure cruiser, from West Germany, will be making its first visit to the Black Sea coast.

## GUNS KEEP SILENT WHILE PEOPLE TRADE

Peace and good-neighbourly relations—such should be the atmosphere on our continent. Expanding business relations between European countries contribute substantially towards this goal. Jan Machaj, general director of the Czechoslovak Motokov amalgamation, told our correspondent. When people trade guns keep silent. These words correspond to the spirit of the decisions taken at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They also correspond to recent agreements providing for supplies of Siberian gas to Western Europe. The construction of gigantic pipelines for transporting gas will give jobs to many people in different countries.

Motokov is well known in the remotest corners of the world, said further J. Machaj. Our heavy dumpers, refrigerators, minibuses, cars and motorcycles enjoy a well-deserved popularity. For sometime already we have been paying special attention to the powerful Traktas manufactured in Koptivice. This particular plant is chosen among similar CMEA enterprises as the base plant for making a northern version of these dumpers. It was given a loan from the International Bank for Economic Cooperation to expand its production capacities. Such attention is easily explained—Arctic Traktas are operated in great numbers in the famous Tyumen oil fields and in the other northern areas of the USSR.

The last development of these deposits lying near to and north of the Arctic Circle is an urgent priority. From here energy will be transported to various regions of the USSR, and to the industrial countries as well as further on to Western Europe. This is why laying pipelines, building combined installations for the industrial preparation of gas as well as villages and towns in this region has become not only an economic but also a political matter. We are happy that Czechoslovakia is making a tangible contribution towards this development, concluded Jan Machaj.

ADOLF POLEKHIN

## Philately

### Chukovsky centenary

A postage stamp has been released marking the centenary of well-known Russian and Soviet writer Kornel Chukovsky, the author of many popular children's fairy tales, as well as translator of works by Whitman and Kipling. Kornel Chukovsky's stories have been translated into many languages. He was awarded the title of honorary doctor of literature at the Oxford University.

The stamp bears a portrait of Kornel Chukovsky. The artist is Vladimir Nikitin. Price four kopeks. Metallography printing.



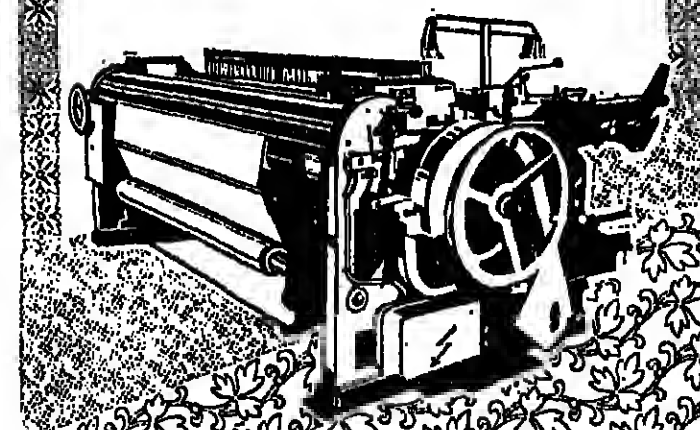
The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued an envelope bearing a stamp of original design in honour of Anatoly Margarov's third world chess title.

Artist Igor Malyukov. Offset printing.

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TECHMASHEXPORT

### Seminar of Italian firm

The Italian firm of Marpos has held a seminar in Moscow for Soviet specialists sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Machine-Tool and Instrument-Making Industry. It was devoted to the use of measuring technology in machine-tool making. Simultaneously a multi-exhibition of such instruments was organized.

### Intourist news

## RUSSIAN—IN 12 DAYS!

Russian language seminars are a relatively young form of foreign tourism in the USSR, that is enjoying increasing popularity abroad. Many foreign tourists have been attracted this year by an Intourist package which enables them to get to know this country at the same time as relaxing and improving their Russian. In 1982, thousands of college and school students, teachers and public servants as well as people of varied professions from Britain, France, Italy and Canada and from the countries of Asia and Africa will come to the USSR to take part in Russian language seminars. Four hours of daily tuition in the Russian language, sightseeing tours, visits to the theatre and concert, and meeting with Soviet specialists—these are just some of the items which are included on the seminar programmes. Experienced teachers from leading Soviet high school coach foreign students in how to speak good Russian and acquaint them with the history of the USSR, with Soviet literature and art.

In 1982 Russian language seminars will be organized in this country's major tourist centres in Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnodar, in Sochi, a seaside resort on the Caucasian Black Sea coast, and at the "Dunes" guest house, situated 34 kilometres from Leningrad in a picturesque old park on the Gulf of Finland. The first Russian language winter school will be organized in 1983 at the "Bolshoye" a new comfortable Intourist hotel outside Moscow. The proximity of a large forest, plenty of fresh air and cosy rooms create ideal conditions for both classes and relaxation. Also available are a disco, bar, a sauna, as well as a night club with floor-show.

In 1983, tourists from over 37 countries will take part in Russian language seminars in the USSR.

## UKRAINE'S MAIN THEATRE



A. Kocierga as Mephistopheles in Gounod's "Faust".



A. Kucharyova and V. Ulyanov in a scene from the ballet "Carmen-Suite".



The interior of the Kiev Opera House. A. Kucharyova, V. Ulyanov.

In May, Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, is to celebrate its 1,500th anniversary. This ancient city on the Dnieper River is getting ready to welcome its guests. During the anniversary celebrations, leading companies will give concerts to Soviet and foreign audiences. Two most distinguished among them is Kiev's Slavchanko Opera and Ballet Company.

A short while ago this company gave a new production of "Asoka's Grave", the opera by A. Verstovsky about the legendary period of ancient Kiev at the time when Ancient Rus was uniting and fighting its enemies. The company's second premiere is "Oleg", a ballet to music by Ye. Stankevich, also dedicated to the history of Kiev. Composer V. Gubarenko has dedicated his opera-ballet "VII" (based on the novel by N. Gogol) to the anniversary of the Ukrainian capital. Glorious times in the history of Kiev provide plots for two operas by G. Malinovsky—"Yaroslav the Wise" and "The Arsenal".

The theatre's repertoire contains Russian and foreign classical works, as well as works by Soviet composers, which will also be performed during the celebrations.

## WHAT'S ON!

April 20-23

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlino). 23—Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 20—Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet). 22—Concert by the Bolshoi Theatre Violinists Ensemble. 23—Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20—Concert. 21—Morici, "La fille gardienne" (opera). 22—Khrantkov, "Storm" (opera). 23—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 20—Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 22—Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 23—Zhurbin, "Penelope".

### FILMS

Ball Found a Friend (Mogolki).

About a former farm in

bourier's searchings for the sense of life and how he came to join the Sukhe-Bator's army.

Cinema: "Ulan-Bator" (12 Gilmay St). Metro Akademicheskaya.

Thaw (Dovzhenko Film Studios).

About the problems of bringing up a difficult teenager, featuring the popular film actress, Tatyana Dolina.

Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

Central Artists House (10/14 Krymskaya Embankment). Over 100 landscapes of Russia plus Italian and Spanish scenes by Tatyana Yablonskaya. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Trolleybuses B, 10.

Friendship House (10 Prospekt Kallolna). An exhibition of works by modern Italian artists.

About a former farm in